

los Uva-ursi (L.) Spreng. On this gravelly slope was an abundance of my most interesting "find," *Arabis Holboellii* Hornem. This is the third station for this species in Quebec. The other two stations, at Bic, and at Cap Rosier at the tip of Gaspé, are both much farther north and in areas which escaped the Wisconsin glaciation. It is, consequently, interesting that, in his study of Pleistocene deposits about Baie St. Paul, Coleman should have found that "The proofs of Wisconsin glaciation are confined to the valley and do not extend to the mountains which rise above it to the east and west."¹

This region would, no doubt, well repay further botanical investigation, as there are a number of other bluffs along the same river-valley, and several interesting-looking cliffs along the shore between St. Paul and Murray Bay which I did not have time to explore.—G. LEDYARD STEBBINS, JR., Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

A NEW *SALIX* HYBRID.—***Salix glaucops* × *petrophila***, hybr. nov., *S. glaucopi* similis sed late diffusa vel reptans, ramulis juvenilibus tenuibus, non tomentosus villosis vel glabriusculis; foliis tenuioribus, modice villosis pagina superiore glabriusculis obovatis vel oblongo-ob lanceolatis, apice acutis; amentis femineis laxis suberectis stylis 1.5–2.5 mm. longis.—WYOMING: Head of Big Goose Creek, Big Horn Mountains, July 15 to 24, 1893, *Tweedy 19* (U. S. Nat. Herb.); Trail up Medicine Bow Peak, alt. 10,000 ft., July 22, 1931, *Kelso 2223*; Towner Lake, Medicine Bow Natl. Forest, alt. 9,400 ft., July 21, 1931, *Kelso 2220*; July 5, 1930, *Kelso 2201* (TYPE, in my collection).

Low creeping specimens of willow with the aspect of *S. glaucops* seem to have been considered the alpine form of that species. However considerable field observation shows that true *S. glaucops* does not assume a creeping habit in the alpine or depauperate state, but becomes smaller in all its parts, retaining the usual foliage characters. The type material was collected in a patch of *S. petrophila* on the east shore of the lake, with tall trees and typical *S. glaucops* growing nearby. Therefore the creeping habit could not be due to environment. The specimens from Medicine Bow Peak were also found near the two parent plants.—LEON KELSO, U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

¹ Coleman, *Glacial and Interglacial Periods in Eastern Canada*, Journ. Geol. xxxv. 396 (1927).